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# The Hongkong Telegraph

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September 7, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 85  
Humidity 87 74

September 7, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 85  
Humidity 85 78

7744 日一廿月七

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1917.

伍拜禮 號七月九英港香

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## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

German Fleet in Gulf of Riga.

London, September 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing on September 6, says that a German Fleet has appeared in the Gulf of Riga. The Riga Front is broken to a width of thirty-six miles. The Germans were energetically on the offensive all yesterday, especially north of Ikakul, in order to cut the Riga-Venden railway.

Big Hauls by Germans.

London, September 6.

A German wireless official message states:—The Russians continue their hasty retreat. We have taken 7,620 prisoners, much booty, 180 guns and 300 machine guns.

The Retreat Continues.

London, September 6.

A Russian wireless official message states:—Continuing the retirement to the north of the River Ar, we crossed the Melane River in the region of the Pskov road. We retired to the south-west of Venden. Operating to the east of Riga, we reached the line Klängenberg, Moeritzberg, Kastran and Friedriehstadt.

### THE ITALIAN FRONT.

What the Austrian Attack Means.

London, September 6.

The Austrian attack in the Carso region, which was quite foreseen, is apparently a reactionary effort rather than a definite offensive. The operation is designed to lessen the pressure north of Gorizia and to loosen the Italian grip around Hermada.

Italians Capture Prisoners.

London, September 6.

An Italian official message states:—The struggle north-east of Gorizia continues. We took prisoner yesterday twenty-six officers and more than 500 men. We repulsed repeated counter-attacks south of the Bresovizza Valley, taking 200 prisoners. We destroyed enemy posts on the Trentino front.

### OUR SHIPPING LOSSES.

Submarine Menace Being Overcome.

London, September 6.

The Times naval correspondent writes:—Yesterday's shipping returns complete the August statistics, and it is now possible to compare the five weeks of August with the figures for April and June. The total losses of all vessels, including fishing craft, for the five weeks of August were 106, giving a weekly average of 21.2 as against 30.8 for June and 44.6 for April. The August average is the lowest yet recorded. In bigger ships, the total losses for the five weeks of August were 80, giving an average of 17.2. In June, the losses of big ships were 101, with an average of 20.2, and in April the losses of big ships were 133, with an average of 26.6. In vessels under 1,000 tons, the total for the five weeks was 15, with an average of three, whereas in June it was 29, with an average of 5.8 and in April 52, with an average of 10.4. Fishing vessels show the same result, the recorded total number of losses being smaller and the average lower.

French Returns.

London, September 5.

During the week ending September 2, the French shipping arrivals were 828, and the sailings 743. The sinkings were three over and none under 1,600 tons. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

### ENEMY ADMIRAL RECALLED.

London, September 6.

Admiral Soukhov, the Commander-in-Chief of the German and Turkish Fleets in the Mediterranean, has been recalled.

### THE AUSTRALIAN PROFITS TAX.

London, September 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the House of Representatives has passed the Profit Tax, after a stormy debate, during which one Labour member was suspended and one died.

### AERIAL WARFARE.

Some New Developments.

London, September 6.

During the past week, aerial warfare has made significant developments. The recent features have been heavier machines belonging to all armies with a corresponding increase in the numbers and size of the bombs carried. For example, the enemy bombed hospitals with missiles containing over 250 pounds of high explosive. A number of moonlight air duels occurred. Our own planes have recently been flying at night almost as numerous as during the day time. "Archie" have similarly developed, the enemy now using six-inchers and other new anti-aircraft devices, while air barrages are becoming common.

### ENEMY RETREATING IN EAST AFRICA.

London, September 6.

A Belgian East African communique says that before the converging advance of the Anglo-Belgian columns the enemy retired to the south bank of the Kilimbero. An enemy detachment on the River Santo attacked on August 24, and was driven southwards. The Anglo-Belgian columns junctioned at Trakara, on the northern bank of the Kilimbero.

### AUSTRALIAN OIL PRODUCTION.

London, September 6.

Reuter's Melbourne correspondent says the Federal Government is offering 25s. for every gallon of oil produced in Australia during the next four years.

### NOT WANTED IN NEW ZEALAND.

London, September 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Wellington says that Mr. Jim Lockie will not be allowed to land in New Zealand.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Particulars of Bombing Operation.

London, September 6.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig gives the following details of Tuesday's bombing operations:—We dropped twenty-four bombs on billets at Hantay, east of Lens, and thirty on neighbouring billets. We also bombed Audenarde railway junction, the Audigny-au-Bac, ammunition dump, Cambrai station, and Ornieres aerodrome. During the night of Tuesday we bombed an aerial training school at Valenciennes, an aerodrome near Tournai, and a number of railway centres.

Germans Agitate Bomb Hospitals.

London, September 6.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There were patrol encounters east of Fleureux and south-east of St. Julien. Enemy aircraft bombed three hospitals on Tuesday night.

Enemy Attack Prevented.

London, September 6.

A French communique says:—Our batteries in Champagne, dominating the enemy artillery, which is particularly violent in the sector between Baite du Meuil and Min de Mawiges, vigorously shelled the enemy front lines, preventing any attack. The enemy bombed Dunkirk, wounding civilians. French air squadrons bombed an aerodrome, a railway station and many bivouacs.

### Anglo-French Attacks.

London, September 5.

A German wireless official message states:—There have been English attacks at Ypres, Ploeghelde and the Zonsbekke Road. A French attack north of Rheims failed. We brought down fourteen airmen and one balloon. We raided London, Southend and Margate on September 5. One of our machines is missing.

## SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

What the British Empire has Done.

London, September 6.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech at an Eisteddfod at Birkenhead, said Germany had not yet felt the final strain of the war. When she did, she would realize the binding value of real freedom. If Russia had enjoyed more freedom in pre-war times, she would have been more united in war-time, for unity of action was not suppression of freedom but its highest expression. The affection of the Dominions to the Mother Country would continue to grow and become deeper and more insistent and more compelling as the years rolled by. This was the great day of Empire. The world had never seen so powerful Empires confronting each other, rendering the firmament with the ferocity of their combat. What would have happened to liberty but for the British Empire? When the war was over, humanity would recognize how much human liberty owed to the fact that the British Empire was no sham but a reality. When the end of the war came, the British Empire would be greater than ever. Great Empires were necessary for protection, security and strength, but small nations were necessary for concentration and intensive effort. The British Empire was made up of four nations, but to-day they were one in purpose, action, hope, resolve and sacrifice, and, please God, they would soon be one in triumph—(Cheers).

## DEMOCRACY AND PROGRESS.

How the Kaiser Hoped to Stifle Both.

London, September 6.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at the Trade Union Congress, said now that Germany had made democracy and progress almost impossible in other countries, he did not accept the dictum that the form of government for Germany was a matter only for the German people after the war. Hence, he lamented that division among British Labour prevented them from telling the German Socialists that there would be no settlement of the war until the German Socialists completely smashed those responsible for the war. "I know without doubt," he said, "that the Kaiser endeavored to form a league of kings so that they might fight solidly against progressive democracy in civilized countries. That showed how nearly disastrous the present form of German government has been to democracy everywhere."—(Cheers).

## WONDERFUL GALLANTRY BY BRITISH OFFICER.

London, September 6.

Stirring stories of bravery are related in the Gazette in announcing that nine new Victoria Crosses have been awarded. Five of the recipients are dead. A most remarkable achievement was that of Second-Lieutenant Thomas Olyver Ferguson, of the Northampton. A tactical situation having developed contrary to expectation, it was impossible for his company to adhere to the original plan of deployment, and owing to the difficulty of the ground and enemy wire, he found himself with a sergeant and five men only. Nevertheless, he carried out the attack and the capture of an enemy trench and the disposal of the garrison. After that, he successfully resisted a heavy counter-attack. Then, assisted by an orderly only, he attacked and captured an enemy machine gun and turned it on to his assailant, killing many and driving many others into the hands of the adjoining British. Later, assisted only by one sergeant, he re-attacked, and captured a second enemy machine gun. He was then joined by other portions of his company and was so able to consolidate his position. His conduct throughout was an amazing record of dash, gallantry and skill, of which no reward can be too great in view of the importance of the position won. This gallant officer was shortly afterwards killed by a sniper.

## CANTON'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

London, September 6.

Reuter's learns that a Provisional Government has been established at Canton, pending the restoration of the Constitution, under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The new Government has declared war against Germany and against Austria.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### DETERMINED BRITISH SEAMEN.

German Crimes to be Punished.

London, September 6.

The Trade Union Congress at Blackpool unanimously passed a resolution emphatically protesting against the barbarous methods of enemy submarine commanders, which was calculated to destroy the high and noble traditions of the sea; also recording high appreciation of the brave and gallant seamen of the British Merchant Service. Mr. Havelock Wilson said that British seamen had decided at the end of the war, whatever the Government might do, to see that the Germans were punished for their foul deeds, and every crime they committed in the future would be included for punishment. Seamen had a peculiar way of doing things, but they got there.

### FIGHTING SUBMARINISM.

U-Boats of the Cruiser Type.

London, September 6.

In conversation with a representative of Reuter's Agency, a high British naval authority, speaking on submarine warfare, said it must be remembered that Germany was staking everything on U-boat warfare and therefore signs of its intensification were not surprising. There are indications that larger submarines, approximating the cruiser type, are being turned out. However, Germany has no prospect of success within the time she is likely to have at her disposal, for with Germany there must be a time-limit. In combating submarine warfare, we were being greatly and increasingly helped by the United States and Japan. As regards offensive measures against submarines, naturally the precise figures could not be given, but the outlook was hopeful. We were going full speed in defensive steps, and in the near future there was every prospect of our being able to neutralise our shipping losses.

## THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

London, September 6.

A message from Paris states that the Cabinet crisis will probably reach its climax to-morrow. M. Ribot is expected to attempt the formation of a Cabinet of Public Safety in which he has offered portfolios to Socialists.

## NEW SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

London, September 6.

The Minister of Mercantile Marine has established a programme of shipbuilding providing for the laying down of three times the building of tonnage of a normal year. It includes new yards and the use of the Colonial docks.

## PRO-GERMAN SCHEMING IN AMERICA.

London, September 6.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the Police have raided a pro-German organisation in Chicago and other cities from whence additional propaganda has been issued under Socialist guise. The Secretary of the International Workers of the World has been arrested.

## TERRIFIC THUNDERSTORM IN LONDON.

London, September 6.

Two hours of terrific thunderstorm, accompanied by torrential rain, visited London last night. Several houses were struck and Trafalgar Square became like a lake. The water swept down the streets in this vicinity ankle deep.

## THE SECRET RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

London, September 6.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, writing to the Daily Telegraph, confirms the opinion that the secret Treaty between the Kaiser and the Tsar was signed. He furthermore declares that he actually read the document.

## ADMIRALTY CONTRACT SCANDAL.

London, September 6.

The Daily Mail states that two graving dock officials at Birmingham have been arrested. It is believed they are concerned with fraud in connection with Admiralty contracts. Large sums of money are involved.

## VENICE BOMBED AGAIN.

London, September 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that Austrian aviators again raided Venice during the night. There were no casualties, and no damage was done.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

No Immediate Danger to Petrograd.

Petrograd, Sept. 6.

The Chief of the General Staff, General Romanovsky, in an interview said he considered that no immediate danger threatened Petrograd owing to the approaching unfavourable weather and the enemy's inability to spare the necessary time and material.

The news of the evacuation of Drinsk, which was cabled earlier, was based on a misreport.

## A GERMANO-SWISS AGREEMENT.

Berne, Sept. 6.

The Germano-Swiss agreement which has been ratified with Germany permits the export to Switzerland of 200,000 tons of coal, and 10,000 tons of iron and steel monthly, also chemical fertilisers, sugar, seed corn, straw, benzine and zinc. Switzerland pays £800,000 monthly for coal and allows the export of 10,000 cattle.

(Continued on page 8.)

## WEATHER FORECAST.

FAIR.

Barometer 29.70.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 6.

Silver stands at 48½. The market is firm and the demands of buyers are unsatisfied.

### INFECTED PLASTER.

A German Police Plot.

Kansas City, July 18.—A plot to spread terror through Kansas by the means of disease inoculation through court plaster has been broken up. Mr. Fred Robertson, United States district attorney of Kansas, at Kansas City, Kan., announced to-day, through the arrests of three men in different towns of that State. Tests conducted by Mr. W. S. Smith, government chemist, and three aids, were said to have revealed tetanus germs on plasters which the three were selling and giving away. Other germs not yet identified, were declared to have been found.

The names of the three were withheld by Mr. Robertson, as he said he feared the men might be lynched if their identities became known. It was understood they are to be brought here for questioning. Mr. Robertson said he was at a loss to find a motive for the plot. The fact that the names of the three persons under arrest were of Germanic origin and other features connected with it might indicate, he said, that it was of an enemy nature.

"It is apparent that these persons wanted to start some sort of trouble," he said, "but I don't know just what to attribute it to. It may be merely the work of cranks or it may have a broader scope."

Government officials would say little about the alleged plot. As far as learned the arrests were made before any person fell victim to the infected plasters. No attempts, as far as known, were made to dispose of the plasters to soldiers.

Kansas City, Kan., July 19.—Farmers and residents of the smaller towns of the Second, Fourth and Fifth congressional districts of Kansas are believed to possess large quantities of tetanus-infected court plaster, alleged to have been distributed by three men now in custody under federal jurisdiction. Mr. Fred Robertson to-day sent out warnings from his office here against the use of any of the material.

Investigation of the supposed plot continued to-day with every federal agency in Kansas at work to prevent spread of the disease. Large numbers of the plasters seized when the three peddlers were arrested, were being used in tests to determine more positively the degree of infection and also to uncover clues that might lead to further arrests.

Whether the plot was the work of enemies of the nation has not been disclosed by Mr. Robertson. Identity of the men has not been made public nor have the places of their detention been announced.

The court plaster which was sold or given away, was put up in the conventional flat packages. In some, chemists said, all the sheets were treated with the deadly germs, while in others only one or two sheets were affected. The first possible fatality from such a plot was reported from Winfield, Kan., where a man died after treating an apparently harmless sore on his leg with court plaster and poisoning his entire system as a result. No definite connection with the men under arrest, however, has been established with this instance.

## DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victims Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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WHEN why be half suffocated, and sit up  
all night coughing and gasping for  
breath when a SINGLE dose of

## NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and  
ensure a good night's rest? This the  
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered  
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and  
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken  
when necessary, effect a radical cure of  
this curable incurable malady.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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Convenience. In Every Room: prompt service, a maid, a bath, a telephone, a central,  
Moderate Tariff and Thorough Cuisine, Most Gardens and Social Rooms. European Runners  
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Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea,  
has been entirely renovated, throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.  
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans,  
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is especially adapted for overcoming the undue per-  
spiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather.  
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FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY, together with MILK and CREAM.

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NUTRITIOUS.PRESCRIBED  
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LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in  
Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency  
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OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

## Barley Scores.

Lady Rhonda, speaking at the  
Economy Exhibition said that  
some people still thought they  
ought to have white bread. She  
believed that some doctors were  
being pestered with requests to  
give certificates for white bread.  
"It is most unpatriotic," she  
added. "If they don't like the  
war bread they should get some  
barley flour and make some bar-  
ley scones. It is not necessary  
to have white bread; in fact,  
before the war many people used  
to tell us we were not right in  
having white bread." Mrs.  
Hudson Lyall said she did not  
think it was generally known  
that there would be a very serious  
shortage of tea before long. "If  
we go on as we are at present,"  
she added, "we shall not have  
any tea at all at Christmas. Let  
us cut down a cup here and a cup  
there and take our tea weaker."

The Ladies' Gallery in the House.  
Although no definite announce-  
ment has been officially made  
that the grille in front of the  
Ladies' Gallery in the House of  
Commons is to be removed, fol-  
lowing the recent agitation in  
favour of that course, that a de-  
finite and favourable decision has  
been reached is indicated in the  
fact that a supplementary estimate  
providing for the cost of the work  
has been duly prepared, sub-  
mitted to, and approved by the  
Treasury, and was published  
recently as a Parliamentary White  
Paper. This only set out the  
original estimate and the revised  
estimate of the amount to be  
spent on maintenance and repairs  
of Parliament buildings for the  
year 1917-18, and then follows:—  
"Maintenance and Repairs.—  
For the removal of the grille in  
the Ladies' Gallery in the House  
of Commons, £5."

Balloon Descent in a London  
Street.

For two or three minutes on a  
recent afternoon that part of  
Holborn, in which the entrance  
to Gray's Inn is situated, was  
completely filled to an extent  
almost exactly corresponding to  
the width of the thoroughfare  
and the height of the  
houses on either side, by a  
balloon, which had descended and  
had been brought to a standstill  
there in the middle of the road-  
way. The sight of a balloon about  
to come down in the neighbour-  
hood caused all sorts and condi-  
tions of people, from cook shop  
women to grave lawyers from  
Lincoln's Inn to ran better-seller  
into Holborn so as to be in at the  
death. A general cheer was raised  
when the car touched the ground  
and the aeronauts got out. The  
sun shone brightly on the strange  
yellow obstruction which seemed  
to fit the street with hardly a foot  
to spare, so appropriate were the  
dimensions of the balloon to its  
environment. But the spectacle  
was soon over; a few pulls brought  
the already flapping balloon,  
decreasing at each haul, lower  
and lower, until little remained  
to the sense of sight and not much  
to that of smell.

German Gold and Diamonds.  
All gold and diamonds in  
private possession it was an-  
nounced recently, were to be  
confiscated by the authorities in  
Westphalia. For months there  
have been increasing indications  
in the German papers of the  
immediate necessity for gold.  
Up to the present time the Gov-  
ernment has considered urgent  
appeals in the press sufficient,  
but it is evident that fresh sup-  
plies of gold are now imperative  
in order to keep up the steadily  
diminishing reserve. The situation  
has become more serious owing  
to large gold exports to Holland.  
The *Weser Zeitung* has an article  
beseeching the people to deliver  
up all their gold and diamonds to  
the State, arguing that a large  
gold reserve insures better credit  
both at home and abroad. The  
paper points out that it has been  
estimated that gold to the value  
3,000,000 to 400,000,000  
marks is being hoarded by per-  
sons hoping to profit by it later.  
"Gold is needed," says the paper,  
"for victorious ending of the  
War." It proceeds to point out  
glorious examples set by the  
Empress and other royal persons,  
arguing that it is a duty to sacrifice  
even family heirlooms for the  
Fatherland, and that by so doing  
the dead are honoured.



# WATSON'S RESORCIN HAIR LOTION

COPY OF ORDER RECENTLY RECEIVED.

"Eldoret,  
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4th July, 1917,

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(Signed) M. M. D.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1917.

### STANDARDISED VESSELS.

Not a moment too soon was it recognised by the Imperial Government that, if submarine warfare was successfully to be combated, some method of standardisation in shipping construction would have to be put into operation without delay. The only regret felt is that such measures were not adopted in the earlier stages of the war. Had the matter been dealt with then, the situation would not have presented nearly such a serious aspect as it does to-day. But it is gratifying to everyone to see that the Government, realising the mistake it had made, some few months ago grappled with the problem in a business-like manner and appointed Sir Joseph Macleay as Shipping Controller to look thoroughly into the matter. One of the first things which he and his able body of assistants—prominent men in the shipping world—recognised was that our shipping losses, which far exceeded our output, could best be offset in hastening construction by adopting a standardisation scheme. Though they had some opposition to overcome, and the prejudice of many shipbuilders to ride down, they were able at length to show that this was the only satisfactory solution to a state of affairs which was fast reaching a critical stage. As a result of their unceasing labours, the Government has recently announced that the first standardised ship has been completed.

To those pessimists who, before the scheme had scarcely been broached, prophesied its failure, no better answer could have been given than that which shows that the final tests and trials of the first standardised vessel were carried out in rough weather and that this new type of steamer is an unqualified success. This result, coupled with the fact that the vessel was completed in five months, should be sufficient to demonstrate that, far from the project being doomed to failure, it has fully justified the most sanguine hopes that were expected of it. The scheme is an effective reply to Germany's submarine menace, for it results in a saving of time in construction, while it also lessens the cost of production and economises labour. What more than this can be desired? The standardised hull, machinery and engines were all built in the short space of time mentioned, and that fact gives an index of the great amount of organisation required to carry out the work. That the scheme has been put on a proper basis there is no shadow of doubt; and the splendid programme which has been drawn up gives promise of accomplishing things on a yet larger scale to compensate for heavy losses which have been sustained by our merchant shipping. The scheme now in operation provides for the construction of four classes of vessels, ranging from 3,000 to 8,000 tons dead-weight carrying capacity. The question of the speed of the vessels is receiving special attention, which further goes to show that enterprise is not lacking. It is extremely satisfactory also to learn that all the principal shipbuilding establishments are busily engaged in the construction of standardised vessels, and if the same organisation prevails which has characterised the methods of the Shipping Control Board, it should not be long before the wastage in merchant tonnage is more than offset.

Taken as a whole, there is every cause for satisfaction. Other standardised vessels are on the stocks nearing completion, and there is every reason to believe that these too will meet with general approval. Notwithstanding that the project has been hastened by the unprecedented losses in tonnage, and the fact that the new vessels will add greatly to the better carrying on of the war, it must not be overlooked that if there is any slackening of effort now the situation will be every bit as acute after the war as it is at present. If sufficient bottoms are not forthcoming when conditions are again normal, trade facilities will be hampered to an alarming extent and the consequences will be that not only will commodities be enormously increased in price but manufacturers will be badly hit, which in turn means that the workpeople will suffer. The policy which the Government has adopted in respect to the construction of standardised vessels, is a step in the right direction and one that tends to relieve, if not altogether to solve, an anxious situation which has threatened the commercial resources of the Empire.

### British Shipping Returns.

The figures published by the Naval correspondent of the Times relative to British shipping returns are not only of much informative value but they are extremely illuminating, putting, as they do, and much more effectively than the usual weekly Admiralty statement—the situation in a clear and helpful manner. The comparison made is of the returns for August with those of April and June. From the statement it will be seen that the August average is the lowest yet recorded. This needs no comparison to prove that, to all appearance, we are moving in the right direction and that we seem at last to be able to ward off the submarine menace more successfully and to deal it heavier blows than previously. The total losses of all vessels, including fishing craft, for the five weeks of August were 106, which gives a weekly average of 21.2 as against 30.6 for June and 44.6 for April. In bigger ships, the total losses for the five weeks of last month were 36, giving an average of 17.2. A glance at the telegram containing this statement and the figures which form the basis of comparison seems to augur well for the future, and though we have no direct information from which to draw such a conclusion, they also appear to point to the Admiralty being in a better position than hitherto to prove, even to the enemy, that England is a long way from being "starved into submission" by the barbarous methods which Germany in her gradually weakening condition has been ruthlessly enforcing.

### The Canton Fiasco.

The idea that people in England have a rather weird conception of the precise significance of events in China is strengthened by a telegram to day stating that a Provisional Government has been established at Canton under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and that this new Government has declared war against Germany and Austria. There are the recent movements in South China given a prominence altogether out of keeping with the facts. It is true that an alleged Military Government is supposed to have been brought into being in Canton, that several meetings of the mock Parliament have been held, and that Dr. Sun (who still seems to be more or less idolised in England) is at the head of affairs. But this is the first time we have heard of this so-called Government having separately declared war against Germany and her ally. In reality, the movement is of no real significance. It is bolstered up by a handful of opportunists who represent no serious element in Chinese politics, and we should say that it is foredoomed to failure.

### The Collapse Coming.

The assertion is made in the telegram referred to that this Government has been brought into being "pending the restoration of the Constitution." That is an old story, but it is not nearly so near the facts as it might be. The whole business has its origin in the circumstance that, profiting by the recent unrest in Chinese politics, a group of self-seekers has dumped itself down in Canton, having an eye to the main chance and seeking to further its ends by reviving the separatist idea. But things are not going at all well for Dr. Sun and his sheep-like followers. Already there have been defections—no wit, the mysterious disappearances of the Civil Governor and General Li Lieh-kwan—and as time goes on Dr. Sun appears to become more and more isolated. The attitude of the Military Government is none too transparent, though latest developments lend colour to the view that he is more prepared to pin his faith to the Central Government than to the motley group of disgruntled politicians now assembled in Canton. The whole thing, indeed, has all the characteristics of a farcical comedy, and any day we may expect to see the movement dramatically collapse.

### DAY BY DAY.

GIVE US, OH, GIVE US THE MAN WHO SINGS AT HIS WORK.—Thomas Carlyle.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the Battle of the Marne.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3.21/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Alice Memorial Hospital.  
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Lam Man Leung, \$5.

The Fireman and the Opium.  
A fireman employed on a boat running between Saigon and Hongkong, was "reel'd" by a lagoon as he was landing in a sampan, when he was found to possess a mass of opium. The man was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, and was fined \$15, or 21 days' hard labour.

No Light.  
A youth who hired a bicycle for a spin last night did not have the best of luck. He had ridden to West Point and, on coming to the central district, his lamp went out. Taking the risk of being caught, he cycled on, but was seen by an Indian constable and hauled off to the Police Station. By Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, he was ordered to pay \$1.

Lottery Tickets as Wall-paper.  
When a Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, this morning, with possessing 600 lottery tickets, he made the unusual defence that he had bought them, together with some Chinese newspapers, to decorate the walls of his house with. When he was asked why he was carrying them under his waist belt, he replied that was the most convenient way. His Worship refused to believe the defendant and fined him \$250, or three months' hard labour.

Stolen Bed Boards.  
A Chinese, living in Reclamation Street, Yuenai, found sleeping last night indoors too hot, so he put his bed boards outside on the pavement. Preparatory to lying down, he re-entered his shop for a moment, and, whilst he was gone, a Chinese constable saw a man creep along, pick up the boards and walk away. He was charged with the theft, before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, and, making no excuse, was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

After 25 Years.  
An old employee of the Sugar Refinery, who has over 25 years' service with the firm to his credit, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of lead, valued at \$9. The man was charged as he was leaving the works. His defence was that he uses an oil lamp at home and wanted the lead to weigh it down, for he did not want his children to knock it over. It was stated that there was quite a lot of lead being stolen from the works just now. In view of the man's previous good record, a fine of \$10 only was imposed.

The Fawley Company.  
That the Hongkong public was determined not to let the Fawley Company leave the Colony without a good send-off was clearly evidenced at the Theatre Royal last night, when a large audience mustered to see the farewell performance of the Company which has captivated the Hongkong playing public by its fine acting and the splendid new plays it brought to the Colony. It is a matter of extreme regret that the Company cannot find it possible to extend its visit, but the general hope will be expressed that ere long Hongkong will see the Company again, when it can rest assured of receiving a warm welcome. Last night "Paid in Full" and a vaudeville entertainment were given, both of which were of a high standard of excellence. Miss Eva Lang, Mr. T. D. Fawley, Mr. John Halliday and Mr. Homer Barton took the leading parts of the play in their inimitable style, while songs were rendered in a capital manner by Miss O. Hager and Mr. G. A. Moore.

### WAR SHOCK CURES.

Some Modern Miracles.

There has just been issued a book entitled "War Shock: Psychology and Treatment." It is of deep interest and value alike to the medical profession and to the public whose sons and brothers and husbands are suffering from war shock, is the record of the experiences gained by the writer, Dr. Eder, in treating the victims of shell shock from the Gallipoli campaign in Malta, where he had charge of the department for the treatment of nerve cases.

Although intended for the medical profession, the book is written with so much simplicity and clearness, and with so entire an absence of the medical and scientific formulas that make most medical books unintelligible to the lay person, that it is perfectly comprehensible to anyone with intelligence, and it must come as a gospel of hope and encouragement to the many persons having those near and dear to them suffering from dizziness, paralysis, and trembling, of whom not a few have been already labelled as incurable.

They will learn after carefully studying these pages that the majority of men suffering in this way can be cured by a treatment which, at one time regarded, and still so regarded in certain quarters, as unconventional and unorthodox, is capable, under legitimate conditions and in the hands of properly qualified men of character, of achieving this cure quickly and painlessly, and thus relieving suffering of the most painful and distressing kind for which the ordinary medical treatment entirely fails.

The lay person, then, to whom "treatment by suggestion" has become associated with doubtful practices, will feel unreserved confidence in what he reads when he learns that Mr. Eder, a properly qualified doctor, who has given years to the study of this subject, carried out his treatment in the presence of his medical colleagues, with the approval and interest of his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Scarsden, and his confederer, Colonel Pades Stewart and Surgeon-General Whitehead, to whose enlightenment and broadmindedness the public are greatly indebted.

It is strenuously insisted that the sufferer from war shock must not be regarded as a feeble person or a degenerate, and is of course not a "skirmish-banker." On the contrary, the disease is likely to attack the bravest and most conscientious.

Thus one of the patients was recommended for the V. O. in the very fight that brought him with a paralysed hand to the doctor. He was a young Irishman who was in a trench with a few men which was attacked by 200 Turks. He leapt out of the trench and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight, during which he received fifteen bayonet wounds, fortunately none of them dangerous. Fourteen of the wounds were on the right side of the body, the most exposed part, because he was a left-handed man. After the wounds were all healed he was found by Colonel Pades Stewart, the distinguished nerve specialist, to be suffering from paralysis of the right hand; he had no feeling on the right half of the body and could not feel when a pin was pricked into him. These symptoms were proved to have no connection with the wounds and to have no physical cause at all.

He was placed under Dr. Eder, who gives the following explanation of the condition:—

The hand was paralysed in the exact position in which it was held during the glorious bayonet fight. There was an inner self, "the unconscious mind," which wanted to continue the good fight and symbolised this desire in the best hand. The absence of sensation on the exposed side of the body is made equally intelligible. He was a highly sensitive young Irishman. Had he felt pain on the battlefield, he would either have to give up the fight or let go his rifle and be killed. The motive was the same as Nelson's conscious motive in putting up his telescope to his blind eye at the battle of the Sound.

Nelson wanted to go on fighting. So did this soldier; he was not to be put off by feeling pain from ever so many wounds; he would not allow himself to feel pain. The patient was hypnotised, and on suggesting to him that the fight was over and he could let go the rifle, his hand immediately relaxed. The normal feeling in the skin was restored at the same time.

Another striking case was that of an Australian who had been blind for six weeks in the right eye. He had been seen by Colonel Stewart and the eye specialist, who agreed there was nothing the matter with the eye itself. This patient was snipping when an enemy bullet knocked a piece off the stock of his rifle, but he continued at his post. A little later he could not see the rifle "sight," and in a few hours later his right eye was quite blind. He was a lad of great courage with the soldier's instinct strongly developed; he did not give up his post despite the danger; but when his eye went blind he was able without loss of self-respect to retire. By "suggestion" sight was regained in a few minutes.

A similar striking result is given of a soldier dumb and paralysed on one side of the body. Treatment restored speech, and the next day he was walking about.

The rule was for these patients to be seen first by the physicians, who decided that there was no physical cause for the illness. Dr. Eder then made a close psychological investigation. It was explained to the patient that he was suffering from a mental trouble; he was encouraged to talk freely about himself and his illness. This enabled the doctor to get the clue he was seeking for and ultimately, to make the appropriate suggestion, usually under hypnosis, which had often to be repeated till the desired result was obtained and the patient had re-assumed control.

If the case is neglected, more prolonged treatment is often necessary.

One more case to raise the spirits of those similarly affected. A clerk suffering from shell-shock remained in hospital and camp for nearly ten months without any improvement. He was then discharged from the Army with a gratuity of £20. The poor fellow now, believing himself incurable and that he would never get work, became more and more dependent, and finally got so bad that he could not read or write a few lines or add a couple of figures. He was being supported by relatives. "A few weeks' treatment restored him to the normal and put him in a position to earn a livelihood."

Dr. Eder claims that the larger number of these cases can be cured in an extraordinarily short time. He says that the treatment should be carried out as soon as possible before a vicious habit is set up, and that "no nerve case should be discharged from the Army till cured." Those who have seen the pitiable discharged wrecks, deaf, dumb, blind, and palsied, and even more those who have to stand by helplessly and see the agony and despair that overtake their menfolk finding themselves every day becoming worse, will see in this treatment a promise of new and most blessed hope.

The writer makes it clear that modern mental science is not helpless in the presence of this often terrible suffering. And one cannot close the book without feeling that such treatment ought to be available to the numerous men now going from doctor to doctor without result, and finally sinking into all the miseries of a breakdown of nerve and functions that by a stroke of annual luck is sometimes thrown off or healed by time, that is more likely to land the unhappy victim in a condition of hopeless melancholia.

Allied Forces to Leave Old Greece.

I understand (wired the Times correspondent at Athens on July 4) that the Allied troops are expected to retire from Old Greece. This applies to the British and French in Attica and Corinth and the Italians in the Ypina (Epina) district. In the latter case the Greek troops and authorities will be reinstated.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Announcement that the beautiful stained glass windows of York Minster are to be removed in order to ensure their safety during aeroplane raids, reminds us that, so far, the Germans have been singularly unsuccessful in injuring any of the great public buildings at home. Quite early in the war many of the most precious possessions of the British Museum were placed for safety's sake in the cellars, but though the building has at least on two occasions been under fire, so far no damage whatever has been done to it. On the first of these occasions there is no doubt whatever that the officer in command of the Zeppelin thought he had got home on the Museum, and at least four bombs were dropped to insure its destruction. All of these dropped into Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, which is about 300 yards away. St. Paul's again has had more than one narrow escape. On the occasion of the first aeroplane raid over London the enemy dropped two bombs in Paternoster Square. It is curious to think that had their aim been truer by a few inches, they would have secured tragic results. Thirty yards north of the Square is the General Post Office and thirty yards south stands St. Paul's. The Germans contrived to drop their high explosives almost exactly between the two objectives. Strange is it that in all the novels, in which the Zeppelin or at all events the airship was predicted, not one of their authors ever foresaw the difficulty that would attach to taking accurate aim from a great height.

The Germans are still relying on their *Stoestruppen*, or "shock troops," but with what inadequate results the battles in Flanders show. We expressed the opinion some weeks ago that the introduction of these shock troops was evidence not of any formidable reorganisation of the German army or its methods, but rather of declining moral. On this point, Mr. Edmund Dene has some interesting observations in *Land and Water*. He remarks: "It may be thought that the appearance of *Stoestruppen* indicates German reconcentration in organisation. It is a sign of disintegration, because it is a sign of falling moral. The non-success of such a device is felt over the enemy force as a whole. Setting up a distinction between the mass of the army and a minority of heroes, is not only by implication reveals the limited confidence felt in the mass, but it inevitably causes the mass to conclude that where the heroic minority cannot succeed it would be unreasonable to expect them to succeed. It is just the sort of idea to commend itself to a shallow intellect enmeshed of catch-words." *Stoestruppen* are really just a refined form of German terrorism, meant to instil courage into the following masses and fear into the enemy but they fail of their objects.

Mr. Dene further observes that "so far from having died out during the war, the German practice of putting a face on the force has become still more accentuated. It is one of the devices for restoring morale shaken by reverses. First there were particular regiments picked out for mention; then there were the *Stoestruppen* as a grade by themselves; now we have the *Stoestruppen*. With every successive draft upon it of this kind the fighting value of the bulk is lowered. And the very necessity of creating such classes is at once a revelation of the real opinion which the German Command entertains concerning the mass, and a confession of the Allied superiority. Further, every successive defeat of these *Stoestruppen* means for the German army a downward step which cannot be relieved." Certain it is that since the introduction of *Stoestruppen* the German army has failed as signally as before to achieve success. The correct inference will not doubt be drawn by the mass of the German army.

## SOLICITOR v. SKIPPER.

## Interesting Police Court Case.

The story of how a local solicitor and the skipper of a steamer came to high words in the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, when Mr. R. O. Faithfull summoned Captain John Robert Hudson, skipper of the s.s. Hoi Ming, for using abusive language to him likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Mr. Faithfull conducted his own case and the defendant was represented by Mr. G. R. Haywood. Mr. Haywood, on behalf of his client, pleaded not guilty, adding that what was said was said by reason of the conduct of the plaintiff.

Mr. Faithfull went into the witness box, and stated that on August 21, at noon, he was in his office, when the defendant came into his room. He was very excited and said he had got a summons. When asked who he was, he said he was Captain Hudson. Witnesses knew what the summons was about. Defendant said he was served with it the previous night. He added that he could not attend the Court on the following Friday, as his ship was leaving the same day. He said "You can't take me off my ship," and witness replied that he had no wish to. He suggested that witness should read up the Merchant Shipping Act. Witness advised the defendant to instruct a solicitor to appear for him, but this he said he would not do. Witness' client was in Shanghai, and defendant asked if any receipts had been received from there, but no receipts had been received. The debt had been admitted and a promise had been given to pay by instalments. Defendant then seemed to get into a great passion and said he would not pay unless his receipts for the goods were produced. Defendant then used the language complained of, repeating the expressions. Witness told defendant to leave the office, but defendant put his face close to his and said "you put me out." Witness called in his cashier clerk, who spoke English, and he heard the defendant use the expressions. He went out shouting.

Mr. Haywood:—When Captain Hudson said that his ship was leaving and he could not attend a Court did you say that you did not care a—?

Mr. Faithfull:—I said no such thing.

Did you say "I have no time to trouble about drunken sailors"?—No, I said nothing of the kind. The man was as sober as he is now, but he was very excited.

Didn't you say that he was taking up your time and that he could get the—out of your office? I never used such a phrase in my life, and I would not think of using such a thing. I told him to go to a lawyer.

Did you say "I will not argue with you or any other drunken sailor"?—I did not use that expression at all. As soon as he used bad language I ordered him out of my office.

Didn't you threaten to have him put off his ship?—Nothing of the kind. I never referred to his ship.

Did you say "I am a bad enemy of any man"?—No, that is pure invention. I didn't say a word about it.

With regard to this Summary action, you know that it is being defended?—I know that you are representing him, but I don't know if the action is defended.

His Worship:—What is the amount the action is for?—It is \$103 now.

Mr. Haywood:—The present action is disputed and he is being represented?—Yes.

Well, then he is being defended. I am surprised at you trying to quibble. You know that he alleges that the debt is not his, but that it is somebody else's?—No.

His Worship:—We need not go into the merits of that case, I think.

Mr. Haywood:—No, but I think a man would naturally get excited in being pressed for a debt that was not incurred by him. It was incurred by a steward who was on the same ship.

Mr. Haywood. (to Mr. Faithfull.)—As a matter of fact, don't you speak to people about their debts in a very aggressive way?—Not at all. All through my life I have been the other way. I speak to them the easiest way I can, and not in the least aggressive.

Didn't you say to him that if he had not been such a low down fellow he would have been at the front?—No, I said nothing about a low down fellow or the front.

Didn't he tell you that he had twice offered himself to the naval people and once to Major Morgan, and had been refused?—No, I heard nothing about that.

Do you know that he is a French-Canadian?—No, I only know that his name is Captain Hudson.

Do you know of any complaint against Captain Hudson?—Yes, I—

His Worship remarked that they did not want to go into anything else.

A Clerk, in the employ of Mr. Faithfull, also gave evidence, saying he went into Mr. Faithfull's room when Captain Hudson was there. He (witness) repeated what he heard Captain Hudson say. He had previously heard very loud talking.

Captain Hudson, said he was master of the s.s. Hoi Ming, having been at sea for 14 years. The debt was for some drink supplied on board his ship to the order of the steward, but no drink could come aboard without being signed for by the Master. He went to Mr. Faithfull's office the next day after he had got the summons.

His Worship:—Have you got the summons?—No, I had been foolish enough to tear it up as soon as I received it.

Mr. Haywood:—Yes, and I had to pay \$1 for a fresh copy.

His Worship:—It did not make things better by tearing it up.

Witness, continuing, said that when he saw Mr. Faithfull he told him that his ship was leaving and that he would not be back until after the case had come on. Mr. Faithfull asked "Who in the— are you?" and he replied that he was Captain Hudson. Mr. Faithfull then said that he did not care a— for any sailor. He told Mr. Faithfull that nobody but a swine would talk in the way he had. Mr. Faithfull said that he had no time to talk to a drunken sailor. He shook his fist at Mr. Faithfull's face and said that if he were ten years younger he would punch the life out of him. Mr. Faithfull said that he would get him out of his ship the same night, and witness replied that Commander Beckwith would have something to say about that, and that he had better read the Merchant Seamen's Act. Mr. Faithfull said that he could be a bad enemy to people if he chose. Witness then said "You are nothing less than a— swine, and I don't care for you or any other— in Hongkong." Mr. Faithfull said that he had witnesses listening outside, and witness replied that it was a very shabby thing to do. Mr. Faithfull also said that instead of laughing about he (witness) should be at the front. Mr. Faithfull caught hold of his arm and told him to get out. He went to see Mr. Haywood soon after.

Mr. Faithfull questioned the witness for some time as to what actually occurred, afterwards addressing the Court. He denied that he used the language stated by the defendant. As regards using the word "bell," he was happy to say he never used the word, except perhaps when conversing on theological matters. The whole thing was perfectly outrageous. He had only seen the man twice before in his life. It was not a pleasant duty for a solicitor to speak to people about debts, but that was the first occasion on which he had been treated like that, and he had been on the rolls for 45 years.

Mr. Haywood, addressing his Worship, referred to the conduct of the defendant in admitting what he had. He characterized the thing as a "storm in a teacup." No doubt terms of abuse were used. Mr. Faithfull was going to take an action for libel at all but later he realized that it was merely vulgar abuse. Captain Hudson had been for 14 years at sea and had no complaint against him. He bore an extraordinary good character, and had a fine tribute paid him in connection with an Arctic expedition he had under-

## THE NEXT GYMKHANA.

## Entries for the Fourth Meeting.

The fourth Meeting in connection with the Gymkhana Club takes place on the 15th inst. the entries are:—

Five Furlongs Race.—Tittlemouse, Social Schemer, Yid, Anticipation, Billikin, Bing Boy, First Violin (Ariel), Buchanan, Gymkhana Stakes.—Windor Dahlia, Australian Chief, Pingwa Chief, King Dick, Town Mouse, Yid, Anticipation, Ploughed Field.

Class Handicap.—Choice Dahlia, Tittlemouse, Pingwa Chief, King Dick, Town Mouse, Yid, Hush Hush, Anticipation, Billikin, First Violin, Ben Bolt, Whipper In, Ploughed Field, Rex.

Distance Handicap.—Tom Cobleigh, Soayobers, Bing Boy, Social Schemer, Tempe, Christain, Ben Bolt, Whipper In, Green Elevator.

One and a Quarter Mile Handicap.—Windor Dahlia, Choice Dahlia, Tittlemouse, Australian Chief, Pingwa Chief, King Dick, Town Mouse, Yid, Anticipation, First Violin, Ben Bolt, Whipper In, Ploughed Field, Rex.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## To-Morrow's Presentation of Shields.

The Lawn Tennis League season will be brought to a close to-morrow when there will be an "At Home" at the Chinese Recreation Club grounds. A most attractive programme has been arranged, and the band of the 18th Infantry will, by kind permission of Major Morgan and officers, render selections of music. During the afternoon, the shields will be presented to the winning teams—C. R. C. in Division "A" and Club de Recreio in Division "B," while there will be a puppet show for children. The main events of the afternoon, however, will be the matches Winners v. The Rest. These commence at 4.30 p.m. sharp and the teams will be as follows:—

## "A" Division.

Chinese Recreation Club:—Ng See Kwong and Wong Po Keung; Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pau; Mok Hing Kue and Yew Man Tann.

The Rest:—Green and Abraham; Kent and Redmond; Cary and Milner Jones.

## "B" Division.

Club de Recreio:—A. Lopez and J. Lopez; V. Yvanovich and M. Pinna; P. Yvanovich and E. J. Marquez.

The Rest:—Wood and Macaskill; Bux and Witchell; Mohler and Wilson.

## Fell off the Verandah.

A Chinese, aged 42, was admitted yesterday to the Tong Wah Hospital, suffering from injuries received through accidentally falling off the second floor verandah at 83, Third Street.

taker. As regards the language, well, to landlubbers it sounded pretty bad, but to a sailor it was his everyday language. Defendant was a French Canadian and more excitable than an ordinary home-born Britisher. But there was no doubt at all that Mr. Faithfull was a very excitable person. One had only to see him in Court to realise that; even if he did not know it himself. In some cases he was extremely aggressive. Both men were rather excitable, and he thought Mr. Faithfull ought to have allowed the matter to pass over without bringing it into Court. He asked for the case to be dismissed.

His Worship thought that both the parties had tried to give a fair version of what had taken place, and there was no doubt that both were extremely excited. But he thought that Captain Hudson had used more bad language than was justified by the provocation received. He would impose a fine of \$5.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage

and

the most nutritious food.

## DAIRY FARM MILK

is

## SAFE MILK.

## COMPANY REPORT.

Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of six pence for year ending June 30, 1917. The 68,722 have been written off as depreciation upon buildings, spinning and weaving machinery, plant and furniture, £100,000 placed to Reserve for renewals and repairs, and £12,533 carried forward to new account.

## CANTON NEWS.

Books Missing from German Bank.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of September 6 as follows:—

When taking over the German Bank on the Shanghai the staff of the China Bank found that three important books were missing. It appears that a German named Colermann (?) had previously taken them away and refused to give them up when asked to do so. A case was brought against him in the High Civil Court, but he did not appear on the day fixed for the hearing. The Superintendent of Police has sent a representative to see the British Consul as to whether he can suggest any way to have the man arrested.

Li Jo-hon, the newly-appointed Civil Governor, has declared that as soon as the affairs in his office are settled he will arrange with the Tachun to have all the troops stationed on the outskirts of the city in order to calm the excitement of the people.

It is reported that the Tachun and the new Governor are on good terms and in complete harmony in regard to the management of the situation.

Although Luk Wing-ting has refused to accept the appointment of Second Generalissimo, the members of the special Parliament have decided to persuade him to do so. The Speaker and four M.P.'s have taken the documents and seal to Nanning for that purpose.

## YOUR HEALTH AND APPEARANCE.

both suffer if you are a victim of constipation. The remedy is

## PINKETTES

the little gentle-as-nature laxative which dispels constipation, liverishness, bilious headaches, clears the complexion and purifies the breath. Of all chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 98 Seeburn Road, Shanghai.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—BOARD and RESIDENCE in good locality. Every convenience. Apply Box 1320 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No. 5, Robinson Road, containing 5 ROOMS with bathrooms and ample servants quarters. Also the use of tennis court. Apply to—David Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## S.S. "THOR."

From SAN FRANCISCO KOBE and SHANGHAI.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous 'odowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA ROAD HONGKONG

## PYJAMAS

We have now a replete stock of Sleeping Suits in all sizes, and weights suitable for all climates.

They are cut specially for us on full free lines that ensure perfect fit and comfort in wear.

PRICES RANGE FROM \$4.75 PER SUIT.



## MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 25.

## Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 345

## "BY TEST THE BEST."

TIMES MAY CHANGE

BUT NOT OUR

## QUALITY AND VALUE.

We Specialize in Gentlemen's High-class Wear.

For many years our customers have recognized the superiority of our goods, we are maintaining that high standard despite the great shortage in all materials.

WE INVITE COMPARISON.

## COLUMBIA



## GRAFONOLAS LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.

BASED ON Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD,

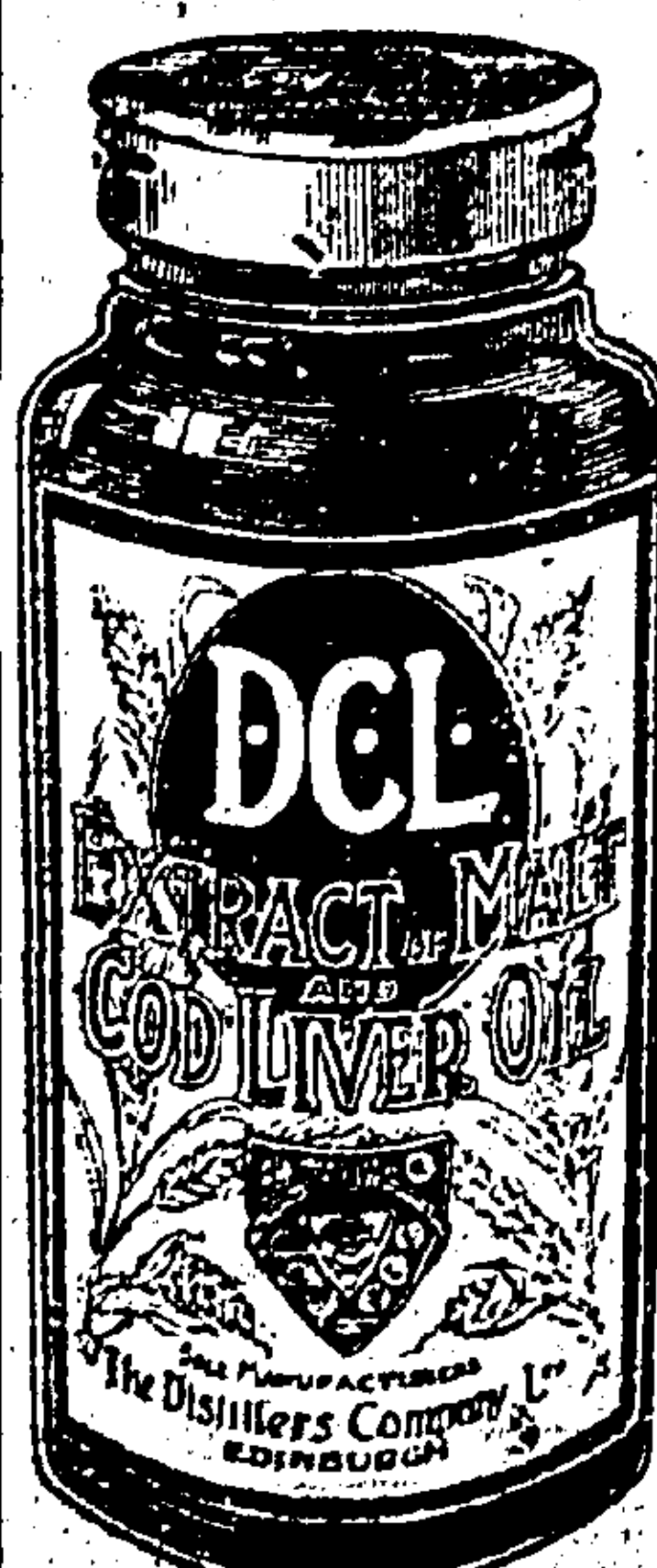
TEL. 1322.

## D.C.L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.



SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135.

8, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(Subject to Change without notice)

EMPRESS OF JAPAN Sept. 12. EMPRESS OF JAPAN Nov. 7.

MONTEAGLE Sept. 18. EMPRESS OF ASIA Nov. 22.

EMPRESS OF ASIA Sept. 27. MONTEAGLE Nov. 24.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA Oct. 25. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA Dec. 20.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. EMPRESS OF ASIA.

50,625 tons displacement. 50,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three Berth Rooms. Sailed with Private

Bath. Laundry Gymnasium and Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

R.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at

Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bill of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian

Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific

Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA:

J. H. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

## MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—  
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. 1063.

DES VOUX ROAD.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	(WED., 12th Sept., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	(MON., 8th Oct., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	(THURSDAY, 12th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 21,000	(SATUR., 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hirano Maru Capt. Frase T. 16,000	(TUES., 25th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500	(SATUR., 10th Oct., at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	(SUN., 23rd Sept., at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	(SUNDAY, 9th Sept.
KOBE	Rangoon Maru Capt. Got T. 8,000	(SATURDAY, 12th Sept.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	12,400	7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,900	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	15th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th Oct.
YAMATO MARU	22,000	25th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers

ANYO MARU

KIYO MARU

SEIYO MARU

These steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Arakan 20th Sept. S.S. Bintang 17th Nov.

Tijsondani 15th Oct. Tjikembang 16th Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents.

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**THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

GORDON & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at

10-10-68

Sept. 10th to 22nd Sept.,  
Lieut. H. W. B. Kennett.

# HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

## RANKS

received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained  
on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager

# The THREE CASTLES Virginia Cigarettes

The Cigarette with the Pedigree.

Master Ralph Layne

Merchant of London, Governor of Virginia 1586, is credited with the introduction of Tobacco into England. He sailed with Sir Richard Grenville in April 1585 and returned with his company under Sir Francis Drake in 1586. Master Layne didn't guess he was taking home so fair a plant that doth as needful stand as heaven or fire or air or sea or land; as moon or stars that rule the gloomy night or sacred friendship or the sunny light. And yet, who lives with these "Three Castles" Cigarettes shall have his needs fulfilled till he could say "For thy sake 'Three Castles' I would do anything but die!"

There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the "THREE CASTLES" The Virginians

W.D. & H.O. WILLS  
BRISTOL & LONDON  
ENGLAND

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## BANANAS AS WAR FOOD.

Many Reasons Urged for Greater Consumption of Fruit.

To-day as a result of the war across the ocean, we in the United States and other nations, face the problem of food shortage, and how to conserve the limited supply of commodities to the end that none shall experience the pangs of hunger.

Some authorities say that four-fifths of the world's population are vegetarians, and point to the herds of the Orient, especially China, India, and the East Indies whose diet is composed of rice and tropical fruits, chiefly the banana. While the nations of Latin America are largely meat-eaters, and perhaps the heaviest consumers of meat in the world, their meals are fairly well balanced by liberal use of the banana and its first cousin, the plantain, which is always served in those countries at breakfast and dinner. The average American hardly realizes what a role this food plays in feeding the masses. He continued use never judges the appetite. I recall taking a trip up the Orinoco River of Venezuela, until we came to the mighty Amazon in Brazil. Due to the opening of our canoe, the supplies and cooking utensils taken aboard at Ciudad Bolivar were lost, and for the remainder of the voyage, occupying several weeks, the five Indians and myself, comprising the party, subsisted on boiled monkey or boiled fish, with boiled wild plantains or boiled bananas. When I think of the multitudes in Africa, Asia, the East Indies, the West Indies, Mexico and Latin America, whose chief article of diet is this fruit, to say nothing of those of Europe and this country who are eating it more freely now, I am certain that had he estimated the number at three hundred million, he would not have been in error. Americans ate 1,800,000,000 pounds of bananas last year or about 5,000,000 pounds a day.

Many truthful claims may be made in urging the more liberal use of this genuine "food delicacy." Bananas are always wholesome, nutritious, cheap, easily digested, always in season, all meat, easy to handle, good cooked or raw. Nature hermetically seals them in a dust and germ-proof package. And above all they are produced without drawing on the nation's resources, and their importation from our Latin-American cousins aids in developing a reciprocal market for our goods. — W. E. Aughinbaugh in *Ladies' Home Journal*.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1917,  
commencing at 11 a.m.,  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Dress Shirts  
Gent's and Lady's Boots and  
shoes, stockings, tooth powder and  
paste, shaving sticks etc., etc.

On view from Friday, the 7th inst.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. William Edward Leonard Shenton to sign our firm name as a Partner from the 1st day of September, 1917.  
DEACON-LOOKER, DEACON  
& HARBSTON,  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1917.

## ASAHI BEER.



## POST OFFICE.

Mails for Europe via Suez are despatched as opportunity offers but only correspondence specially marked is forwarded by that route and no particulars of such mails can be given.

Correspondence addressed to "enemy" subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## MAILS DUE.

The S.S. CHENAN with the Siberian mail is due to arrive here on Friday the 7th inst.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

Registered and Parcel mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Shanghai & N. China—Per WINGSANG, 7th Sept. 5 p.m.  
Philippine Is.—Per BRAZIL, 7th Sept. 5 p.m.

## TO-MORROW.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 8th Sept. 5 p.m.  
Haiphong—Per TAKSANG, 8th Sept. 5 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YUNGCHOW, 8th Sept. 5 p.m.  
Swatow & Shau hai & N. China—Per WINGSANG, 8th Sept. 5 p.m.

## SUNDAY, 9th September.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO MARU, 9th Sept. 9 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 11th September.

Haiphong—Per KAIJONG, 11th Sept. 10 a.m.  
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique & Valparaiso—Per ANJO MARU, 11th Sept. 11 a.m.

Weihaiwei & Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 11th Sept. 3 p.m.  
Shanghai & N. China—Per CHENAN, 11th Sept. 3 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 13th September.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu & San Francisco—Per ECUADOR, 13th Sept. Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

## THURSDAY, 13th September.

Shanghai, N. China (Europe via Siberia)—Per BERKING, 13th Sept. Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.  
[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 17th Sept.]

## FRIDAY, 14th September.

Philippine Is. Australia, New Zealand via P. Darwin, Perth—Per Thursday Is., 14th Sept. Registration 10.15 Letters 11 a.m.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.  
Butz, Hongkong Hotel, from Kobe.  
Yueansing, from Shanghai.  
Kishimoto, c/o Ryounmaru Dodwell, from Tokio.  
Sunwanching, Sulchow, Esq., from Shanghai.  
Szwawachching Co. Tehpoodoo Street, from Shanghai.  
Sakigaki, from Osaka.  
Sanchonlong, from Shanghai.  
An Woo Yun Tong, from Cavite, Manila.  
Captain S.S. Kwangies, from Chefoo.  
Murata, Mitsuiyoko, from Osaka.

T. KRING,  
Act. Superintendent.  
Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1917.

## WEATHER REPORT.

September 7d. 10h. 45m.—Warning to Coast Ports, Formosa and Manila: Typhoon in Lat. 20° N. Long. 125° E. moving northwards.

September 7d. 12h. 7m.—Pressure has decreased quickly over N. Japan, and slightly to moderately over S. Japan, the Loochoos, Formosa and northern Luzon; it has increased slightly to moderately elsewhere. A moderate anticyclone is situated to the south-east of Japan, the northern depression has moved eastwards to the north of Hakkaido, and an area of relatively low pressure covers the N. China Sea. The typhoon is situated to the S.E. of the Melao Shima Islands moving N.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 72.91 inches against an average of 63.16 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N. to W. or variable winds. Light to moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, moderate to fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooka	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, September 7, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Winds	Direction	Force	Weather
Vostock	6a	29.63	87	wnw	3 b			
Nemuro	5a	29.51		nne	0			
Hakodate		29.58		wnw	6			
Tokyo		29.64		nne	1			
Kochi		29.95		nne	1			
Nagasaki		29.91		nne	1			
Kagima		29.94		wnw	1			
Osaka		29.97		se	1			
Naha		29.71		n	5			
Ishikawa		29.71		n	4			
Bonin Is.		30.02		se	1			
Wharfed	6a	29.89	71	97	n	6	0	
Hankow								
Ichang								
Kinkiang								
Changsha		29.85	79	95	0	0		
Shanghai		29.84	78	92	0	0		
Guthrie		29.78	81	83	1	1		
Amoy		29.77	82	75	ene	1	1	
Swatow		29.75	80	70	n	1	1	
Taihu	5a	29.75	75	91	e	2	2	
Taiwan		29.72	73		ene	0	0	
Koshun		29.69	78	nne	2	0		
P'oores		29.71	79	n	4	0		
Canton	6a	29.76	79	95	e	4	0	
H'kong		29.75	79	97	e	1	0	
Gap Rock		29.68	79	93	nne	2	0	
Wuchow								
Patoh								
Hohow								
Phuhsa		29.75	77	96	ne	4	0	
Tourans		29.75	75	nw	2	0		
C. S. J.		29.76	73	n	4	0		
Apazti	6	29.71	77	91	nne	2	0	
Dagupan		29.75	75	96	0	0		
Manila		29.75	75	71	sw	1	1	
Legaspi								
Laoloben								
Hilo								
Surigao		29.78	75	96	e	1	0	
C. S. M.	4.30	29.89	73	n	0	0		
Laoan	6	29.73	78	95	w	2	0	

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.  
Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 7, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.  
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.  
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.  
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.  
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.  
State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzle mist, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
	at 5 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 9 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.75	29.70
Temperature	85	78	85
Humidity	75	97	94
Wind Direction	E. CALM CALM		
Force	3	0	0
Weather	c	cf	0
Rain	0.15	0.00	0.00
Highest open air temperature on the day	85	86	86
Lowest	71	71	71

H.K. Observatory, Sept. 7, 1917.  
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 3rd Sept. to 9th Sept.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Sept.	Mean Time.	Mean Time.	Mean Time.	Mean Time.
Mon.	10.10	11.10	10.10	11.10
Tues.	10.10	11.10	10.10	11.10
Wed.	10.10	11.10	10.10	11.10
Thurs.	10.10	11.10	10.10	11.10
Fri.	10.10	11.10	10.10	11.10
Sat.	10.10	11.10	10.10	11.10
Sun.	10.10	11.10	10.10	11.10

m morning, a afternoon.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday, 7th Sept., 1917.

Pathe's Great Serial

## "THE SHIELDING SHADOW."

9th Episode: "THE INCORRIGIBLE CAPTIVE"

10th "THE VANISHING MANTLE"

PATHE'S BRITISH FRENCH & AMERICAN GAZETTES:

## THE GREAT WAR.

PORTUGUESE ARMY PREPARES FOR WAR.

Instructive:

## "ORANG OUTANG."

Comics:

## "BASHFUL CHARLEY'S PROPOSAL."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY LIMITED.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 11th September 1917.

at 12 o'clock (NOON)  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Steamship "Shiu Hing"  
Length 22 feet.  
Breadth 3 feet 5 inches.  
Depth 8 feet.  
Net Tonnage 176.  
Gross Tonnage 294.

The above vessel is moored off the Cement Works, Honam (Canton) and is now on view.

Terms: Cash and the steamer to be at auctioneer's risk on fall of hammer.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

By Order of the Mortgagee  
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON  
WEDNESDAY

the 12th day of September, 1917, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following  
Valuable Leasehold Property situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as "The Remains of Portion of Inland Lot No. 1622 Together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 83 Queen's Road Central. Term 99 years commencing from 26th June 1843. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent about \$14.00. Estimated Area about 935 Square Feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to  
JOHN ON STOKES  
& MASTER,  
Prince's Buildings,  
Ice House Street,  
Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to  
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
The Auctioneer.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

V. R. C.  
NIGHT FETE  
Saturday Next at 9 p.m.  
Members and Ladies 50 cts.  
Non Members.....\$1.00  
Soldiers and Sailors...25 cts.

Printed and published for the Proprietor, by (HONG KONG) Cade Barnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria.

Edwin Tong

"For the Blood is the Life"

DO YOU SUFFER from any SKIN or BLOOD DISEASE such as Eczema, Psoriasis, Ringworm, Scabies, etc.?

Clarke's Blood Mixture

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